

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

## FACT SHEET

### FINAL EXTENSION TO DEFER CLEAN AIR ACT REQUIREMENTS FOR 8-HOUR OZONE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR THE DENVER EARLY ACTION COMPACT

#### ACTION

- On June 22, 2007, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency finalized deferral of Clean Air Act requirements to reduce ozone pollution for the Denver *Early Action Compact* (EAC) area from July 1, 2007, to September 14, 2007. Communities with *Early Action Compacts* are reducing smog one to two years sooner than required by the Clean Air Act.
- EPA's action to extend Denver's deferral until July 1, 2007 was challenged and the parties are discussing a settlement. This short deferral provides time for discussions and for a settlement to be worked out.
- To date, Colorado has met its milestones for submitting progress reports for the Denver area and approved legislation to reduce ozone-forming pollutants from the oil and gas industry. The progress reports describe actions taken to reduce smog in the Denver area so this community will attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS by December 31, 2007.
- In November 2006, EPA deferred the date that certain Clean Air Act requirements become effective for 13 *Early Action Compact* areas to April 15, 2008, and deferred the effective date for Denver's requirements until July 1, 2007.
- The Denver EAC has a separate deferral date from the other EAC areas because Colorado under-estimated emissions from oil and gas exploration. The state is seeking additional reductions from the industry by adopting a new rule which will help ensure that air quality in the Denver EAC remains below the level of the 8-hour ozone standard.

#### BACKGROUND

- In April 2004, the EPA published a final rule designating areas of the country as either meeting or not meeting the ground-level ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), also called the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. If an area fails to meet health-based national air quality standards, the Clean Air Act requires an area to implement a number of efforts to improve air quality by a certain date.
- EPA is working with several areas across the country to reduce ground-level ozone, or smog, as quickly as possible. Together with EPA, 29 areas entered into agreements called *Early Action Compacts*. The Compacts give areas the flexibility to develop their own approach to meeting the 8-hour ozone standard, provided they achieve clean air sooner than the Clean Air Act would otherwise require.

- Fifteen of these communities already met the 8-hour ozone standard when they chose to join the compact. The communities joined to ensure that they stay in attainment and to take voluntary steps to protect the health and quality of life in their communities. By reducing pollution ahead of schedule, these communities are bringing sustainable health and environmental improvements to their residents sooner than without these agreements.
- *Early Action Compacts* require communities to:
  - Develop and implement air pollution control strategies,
  - Account for emissions growth, and
  - Achieve and maintain the national 8-hour ozone standard.
- *Early Action Compact* areas must attain the 8-hour ozone standard no later than December 31, 2007. Any EAC area that does not meet the standard on that date will be designated as not meeting the standard by April 15, 2008, which will trigger the mandatory Clean Air Act requirements to reduce ground-level ozone.
- EPA will withdraw the deferral if an area misses any milestone set out in its *Early Action Compact*.
- In addition to working with areas that are participating in *Early Action Compacts*, EPA is also working with local governments, States and Tribes that are not participating in an *Early Action Compact* to develop an implementation strategy for the 8-hour ozone standard.
- Ground-level ozone - the primary component of smog - is formed in the atmosphere on hot, sunny days. The main ingredients of ozone come from cars, trucks, power plants, refineries and other large industrial facilities, and some natural sources.
- When inhaled, even at very low levels, ozone can:
  - cause acute respiratory problems;
  - aggravate asthma;
  - cause significant temporary decreases in lung capacity in some healthy adults;
  - cause inflammation of lung tissue;
  - lead to hospital admissions and emergency room visits; and
  - impair the body's immune system defenses, making people more susceptible to respiratory illnesses, including bronchitis and pneumonia.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Interested parties can download this final action from:  
<http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonepollution/actions.html#eac>

- Today's final rule and other background information are also available either electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov/>, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, or in hardcopy at the EPA Docket Center's Public Reading Room.
  - The Public Reading Room is located in the EPA Headquarters Library, Room Number 3334 in the EPA West Building, located at 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. Hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.
  - Visitors are required to show photographic identification, pass through a metal detector, and sign the EPA visitor log. All visitor materials will be processed through an X-ray machine as well. Visitors will be provided a badge that must be visible at all times.
  - Materials for this final action can be accessed using Docket ID No. OAR-2003-0090.
- Information on *Early Action Compacts* is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/oar/eac/basic.html>